LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
2000
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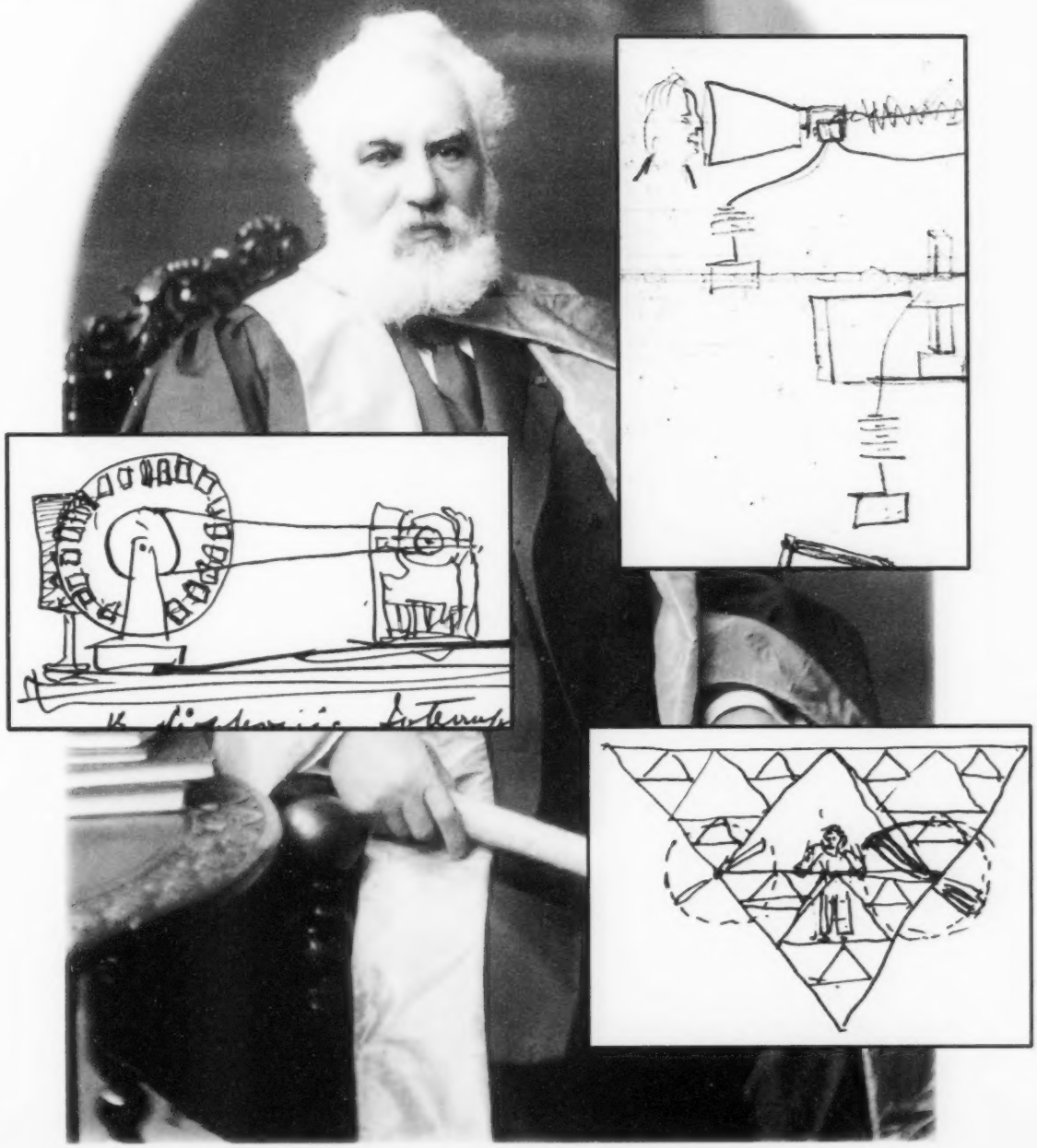
The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS Information Bulletin

Vol. 58, No. 4 April 1999



The Alexander Graham Bell Papers

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 58, No. 4 April 1999

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL 2000 LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: Alexander Graham Bell and his letters, diagrams and other papers have made their debut on the Library's American Memory Web site. *Photo collage by Andrea Greenwood and Dominique Pickett/National Digital Library Program*

Cover Story: The National Digital Library Program has unveiled its first installment of the on-line papers of American inventors Alexander Graham Bell and Samuel F.B. Morse. 76

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'Votes for Women!': The Library's extensive collection of scrapbooks detailing the women's suffrage movement in the U.S. was the subject of a Library "Treasure-Talk" March 17. 84

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production

Local Legacies

Take Part in Library's Bicentennial

BY GUY LAMOLINARA

In April 2000, the Library of Congress will be 200. One of the keystones of the Library's celebration of its Bicentennial is the Local Legacies project. The Library would like to invite all Americans to participate in honoring not just the Library of Congress but all libraries and the important role they play in community life.

Is there a parade, rodeo, music festival, craft or other event or activity that is unique to your community and worthy of preservation?

Working through their members of Congress, Americans across the nation are participating in an unprecedented effort sponsored by the Library of Congress to document unique traditions and place that documentation in the collections of the Library's American Folklife Center. These traditions can be recorded in photographs, as sound or video recordings, or on paper.

Called Local Legacies, the project is one of the programs that the Library is sponsoring as part of its Bicentennial in 2000 (see the Web site at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial**).

Dr. Billington has extended an invitation to all Americans to participate in Local Legacies. Working through their member of Congress, Local Legacies volunteers will document their local culture and deposit portions of the documentation in the collections of the Library's American Folklife Center. "The Local Legacies archives will serve future generations of Americans as a reminder of the importance of preserving our national culture," the Librarian said.

Libraries will play an important role in Local Legacies. Many libraries will either suggest projects or assist in research and documentation. Also, it is hoped that state and community libraries will house the entire documentation project, as the Library of Congress will only receive a selection of the materials, because of space limitations.

Anyone who is interested in suggesting a Local Legacies

Lisa Ornstein

From the collections of the American Folklife Center: Following the "Acadian Mass," members of St. David Church in St. David, Maine, carry family banners to the place on the St. John River where Acadians first landed in the region.

Myron Wood

Women arrange food on a St. Joseph's Day table at the Shrine of Saint Therese in Pueblo, Colo.

Carl Fleischhauer

Dorothy Sara Lee

Evening dance at the volunteer firemen's barbecue in Paradise Valley, Nev.; grand entry at the Omaha Tribal Powwow in Macy, Neb.

project or working on one that is under way should contact the Library's Bicentennial Program Office at (202) 707-2000; toll free (800) 707-7145; e-mail: bicentennial@loc.gov.

Local Legacies proposals include:

Documenting the collaboration of African American and Native American musicians in Montana as they work on a musical score; recording events at the Ostrich Festival in Arizona and the Patsy Cline Festival in Virginia; tracing the route of the Underground Railroad; photographing a Hispanic Day parade in New Jersey; and taping a clogging dance in western North Carolina.

"We are not seeking professional folklorists in this project," said Peter Bartis, a folklorist in the American Folklife Center and the Local Legacies project director. According to Mr. Bartis, more than 100 projects have already been proposed by citizens to their member of Congress. The projects reflect the broad diversity of the nation.

In May 2000, all participants and members of Congress will be invited to the Library of Congress to celebrate their contributions to recording American customs at the end of the century. ◆

James Hardin

Bicentennial Program Office staff get ready to mail out Local Legacies packets.

Reid Baker

Lucy Long

Mattie Johnson and the Stars of Faith perform on the Library of Congress's Neptune Plaza; Korean dance students, ready to perform at a Silver Spring, Md., nursing home.

Want to Get Involved in a Local Legacies Project?

Many people have already committed to a Local Legacies project in their community. If you are interested in documenting a local tradition, cultural activity or event, contact the Library's Bicentennial Program Office at (202) 707-2000; toll free (800) 707-7145; e-mail: bicentennial@loc.gov. You can also fax this form to: (202) 707-7440. Someone from the staff will advise you and put you in contact with the Local Legacies congressional staff liaison in your area.

Name _____

Phone _____ (w) _____ (h)

E-mail _____

Brief Description of Your Local Legacy Project: _____

_____

_____

_____

A Luxembourg Sampler

Ambassador Conzemius Presents Library with 100 Books

BY ERIC SOLSTEN

Arlette Conzemius, Luxembourg's ambassador to Washington, met with Dr. Billington March 1 in the European Reading Room to present the Library with 100 books from her country.

Ambassador Conzemius and Dr. Billington also viewed a display in the European Reading Room of maps and books that show Luxembourg's history and the development of a literature in Luxembourgish, the country's national language.

Luxembourg was founded in 963 and its language had its origins in the migrations of Germanic tribes during the third and fourth centuries A.D. into the areas now occupied by modern Luxembourg. Despite this venerable past, the language spoken by the people of Luxembourg rarely appeared in written form. Instead, Luxembourgers used German and French for written communication.

This began to change in the middle of the 19th century, when Edmond de la Fontaine (1823-91), writing under the pen name Dicks, began using Luxembourgish for plays, lyric poetry, satire and popular song. Two other writers of the period, Michel Rodange (1827-76), and Michel Lentz (1820-93), also wrote poetry and song in Luxembourgish. Rodange's most important work, *De Renert*, is an epic satire of Luxembourg's life and people in the 1870s. One of Lentz's poems eventually became the Luxembourg national anthem, "Ons Hemecht." The three writers' songs and poems are known and loved by all Luxembourgers and they are regarded as the founders of Luxembourgish literature.

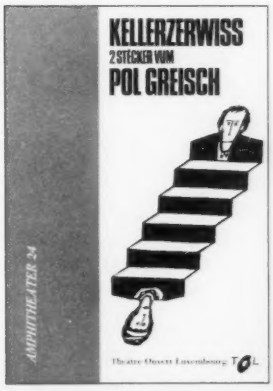
The last few decades have seen the emergence of a new generation of writers using Luxembourgish. They work in a variety of forms: drama, novels, nonfiction, detective stories and poetry. The display in the European Reading Room has examples of this literary upsurge: novels by Georges Hausemer and Josy Braun; a collection of essays for Roger Mandersheid, one of Luxembourg's most prolific writers; and four plays, one of which, *Fresch Bestued (Newly Wed)* by Ernst Binder, was made into a film recently shown at the Kennedy Center. Also on display are works by Dicks and Rodange and a dictionary of Luxembourgish, published in installments between 1950 and 1975.

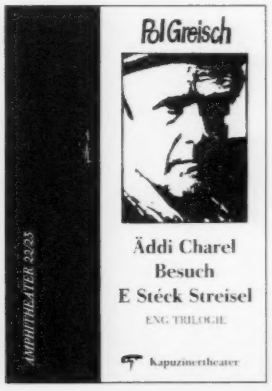
Lorenzo Wright

Arlette Conzemius, Luxembourg's Ambassador to the United States, and Dr. Billington examine books donated to the Library of Congress by the Luxembourg Ministry of Culture.

The growing importance of written Luxembourgish was formalized by a vote in the parliament of Luxembourg in 1984 that designated it the country's national language. The parliament also stipulated that although legislation will continue to be in French, all other administrative or judicial acts could be written in Luxembourgish, French or German. This trilingualism in administrative matters is reflected in daily life in Luxembourg, where individuals are free to use the language of their choice. The new status that the national language enjoys in Luxembourg is not unique to this country. Elsewhere in Europe, previously neglected or suppressed languages are also experiencing a renaissance as regions within countries seek to reestablish roots with the past.

The display, "Language and History: Luxembourg Books in the Library of Congress," will remain on view in the European Reading Room in the Thomas Jefferson Building until late June. ◆





Mr. Solsten is a reference librarian in the European Division.

Looking Back to Look Ahead

How the Library Celebrated its Sesquicentennial in 1950

By JOHN Y. COLE

A year from now, April 24, 2000, the Library of Congress will mark its Bicentennial as the nation's oldest federal cultural institution. The Library has developed an 18-month program of Bicentennial activities aimed at increasing the Library's national visibility and inspiring creativity in the years ahead "by stimulating greater use of the Library of Congress and libraries everywhere." The program is funded principally by the Madison Council, the Library's private-sector support group.

As one of its Bicentennial gifts to the nation, the Library, in collaboration with other institutions, will make available 5 million items on its widely acclaimed Web site (**www.loc.gov**), which handles more than 3 million transactions every working day. These electronic items, to be found in the American Memory collections, fulfill one of the principal goals of the Bicentennial: to make the Library's collections as accessible as possible to as many people as possible.

The Local Legacies program is involving Americans across the country in documenting their unique local traditions for inclusion in the collections of the Library's American Folklife Center. A selection of their documentation will join the largest folklife archives in the country.

A commemorative stamp and coins will be issued on April 24, 2000, by the Postal Service and U.S. Mint. Libraries are being asked to hold second-day cancellation events for the stamp and invite their patrons to celebrate the 200th birthday of the national library.

Thomas Jefferson's original library — the seed of the Library of Congress present-day collections — will be reconstituted through private donations.

And publications, exhibitions and symposia will illuminate the rare and unique materials that the Library has held in trust for the nation for nearly two centuries.

Details of the Bicentennial program will be highlighted each month in the LC *Information Bulletin*. Information is also available on the Bicentennial home page at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial**.

With the forthcoming commemoration in mind, the Library's only other celebration of a similar historical milestone — its sesquicentennial in 1950 — is worth revisiting. The Library of Congress was a much smaller institution then. Yet, the accomplishments of the 1950 commemoration helped inspire the more comprehensive Bicentennial program that is now unfolding at the Library and across the nation.

The Librarian of Congress in 1950 was Luther H. Evans, a forthright Texan appointed by President Harry Truman in 1945. Evans believed that the Library should expand its national role, and he unabashedly used the sesquicentennial for this purpose. In the endeavor, he was enthusiastically helped by chief assistant librarian Verner W. Clapp; assistant librarian David C. Mearns; exhibits officer Herbert J. Sanborn; and information officer Milton J. Plumb Jr. As the Library's historian, Mearns was involved with the sesquicentennial at every stage; he also chronicled it throughout the year in the pages of the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin* and in the Library's 1950 annual report.

In 1950 the institution occupied two buildings, today's Jefferson and Adams buildings, and had a staff of approximately 1,500 (compared with today's three buildings and full-time staff of 4,076). The collections numbered approximately 30 million (today: 115 million) and the annual appropriation was $8 million (today: $363.6 million). Microfilming was the exciting new technology that had captured everyone's imagination, and the expansion of the Library's microfilming program in 1950 was heralded in the annual report as the outstanding achievement of the year.

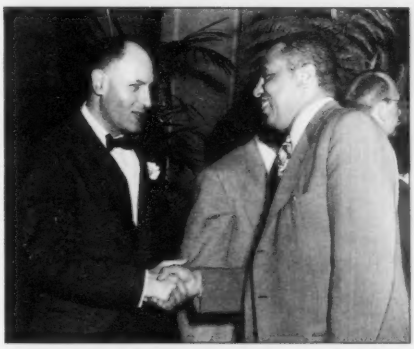
The 1949 Intermission Broadcast Radio Series

As a prelude to the sesquicentennial, from Oct. 7 through Dec. 18, 1949, Evans, Clapp and Mearns discussed the Library's history in a series of 11 broadcasts on WQQW-FM radio during the 15-minute intermission period in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium chamber music concert series (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Jan. 9, 1950, page 11).

The Great Hall Reception

The sesquicentennial was formally launched on the Library's 150th birthday, with a reception in the Great Hall on April 24, 1950. Approximately 2,600 guests attended the gathering, which was sponsored and financed by the Library's Welfare and Recreation Association. The association received substantial help from the Library's Cooking Club. "For the benefit of successors who fifty years hence will be confronted with a similar gastronomical situation," the Library's 1950 annual report presented the "consumption" statistics, which included 500 dozen rolls, 33 Vienna loaves, 60 pounds of ham, 56 pounds of turkey, 2,200 meatballs, 2,500 cheese straws, 25 pounds of banana chips and 12,000 cookies.

In the sesquicentennial receiving line on April 24, 1950, Librarian Emeritus Herbert Putnam (left) greeted J. Christian Bay, Librarian Emeritus of the John Crerar Library, as Librarian Luther Evans and Mrs. Evans look on; Library employee Mary Louise Nettles's three daughters, in pink hoop skirts; Joseph Reason (right), librarian of Howard University, greeted Library Director of Personnel Jacob Mason; Sen. Clinton Anderson (D-N.M.) (right) shook hands with Assistant Librarian David Mearns; Francisco Aguilera of the Hispanic Division, Haitian Ambassador Joseph Charles and Haitian National Library Director Max Bissainthe spoke with Dr. Evans.



People began arriving at 4 p.m. and did not leave until well after 7. Librarian Evans was a cordial and animated presence in the 12-person receiving line. In his description of the reception in the May 1, 1950, issue of the *Information Bulletin*, assistant librarian Mearns, in typical tongue-in-cheek fashion, noted that "fault-finders" would probably say that Evans's behavior "was deficient in that aloofness of manner and rudeness of bearing and general superciliousness which a grateful people have a right to expect of their public servants." For a brief period, the 89-year old Librarian of Congress Emeritus Herbert Putnam joined the receiving line.

Exhibitions

Three sesquicentennial exhibitions were opened on April 24 in conjunction with the reception. The principal exhibit, which illustrated the first 150 years of the Library's history, was on the Jefferson Building's ground floor.

The eighth annual National Exhibition of Prints opened on the first floor. A competitive show supported by the Pennell Fund, the exhibition displayed 199 prints by 184 artists. As in past years, a number of the works were purchased for the Library's collections.

The third exhibition commemorated the sesquicentennial of the transfer of the nation's capital to the District of Columbia. It was part of a series of exhibitions initiated by Evans that marked significant anniversaries of American states or territories.

Newspaper Coverage of the Opening Events

The (Washington) *Sunday Star* on April 23 carried a well-illustrated story, "Sesquicentennial Exhibitions," in its magazine section. Editorials congratulating the Library and attesting to the institution's value appeared in *The Washington Post* (April 24) and *The New York Times* (April 24). The sesquicentennial reception was described in articles on April 25 *in The Christian Science Monitor, The Washington Post, The Baltimore Sun* and *The Evening Star.*

Library of Congress Publications

President Truman's sesquicentennial greeting is the preface to

President Harry Truman becomes the first president to deliver an address at the Library on May 17, 1950, on the event of the publication of the first volume of Jefferson's papers. With the president are Chief Assistant Librarian Verner Clapp, Gen. George Marshall and Harold Dodds, president of Princeton University.

the handsome, 38-page illustrated catalog of the exhibit commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Library's establishment. Truman expresses confidence "that the spirit of Thomas Jefferson joins me in congratulating the American people upon their Library's sesquicentennial." Mearns contributed a brief introduction to the publication, which features various Library of Congress seals on its cover. The catalog for the exhibition marking the sesquicentennial of the District of Columbia, still in press when the exhibit opened, is today a collector's item.

The November issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* was devoted to a series of essays on the Library's resources for the study of Americana from the period of discovery and settlement to the close of the year 1800.

Gifts to the Nation

On April 24, members of the family of Gen. Henry Martyn Robert presented to the Library documents associated with the beginnings of the American parliamentary classic Robert's Rules of Order. A rare Chinese work, *Tu Hsiu Ts'ung Chu*, was presented by a former Chinese ambassador to the United States. Librarian and collector J. Christian Bay also presented the Library with a rare manuscript, dated 1594.

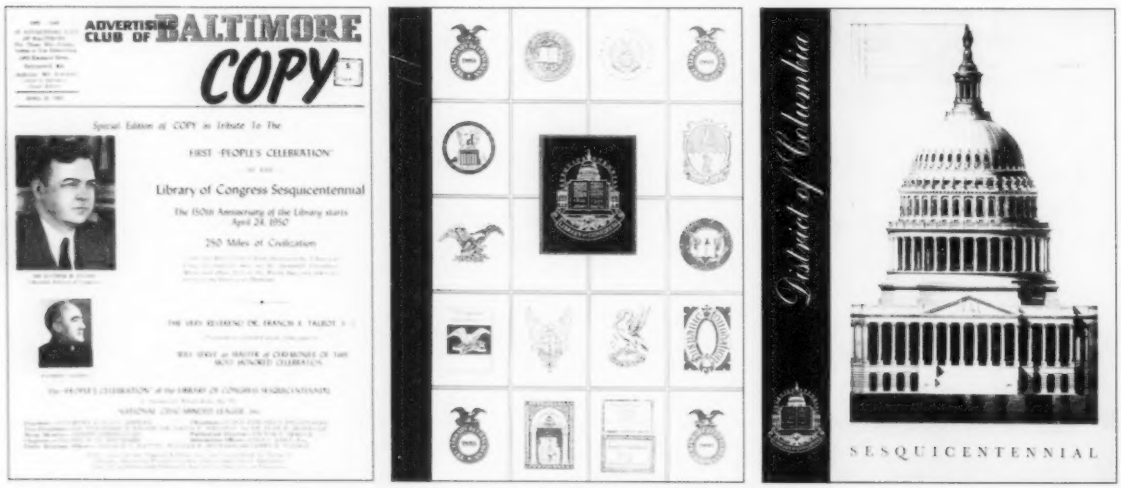
Concerts

In April 1950, the Music Division, with support from the Whittall Foundation, presented two notable concerts in honor of the Library's sesquicentennial. Rudolf Serkin presented a piano recital on April 14. On April 27, Clifford Curzon and the Budapest String Quartet presented a program of piano quintets.

A People's Celebration

On April 26, Librarian Evans and several colleagues journeyed to Baltimore for ceremonies at the Enoch Pratt Free Library and a luncheon at the Emerson Hotel honoring the Library of Congress. Representative librarians, scholars and citizens from throughout Maryland attended the luncheon, which was sponsored by the Advertising Club of Baltimore. The luncheon speeches were broadcast live on radio and later rebroadcast on stations throughout the Baltimore-Washington area.

The special, eight-page, April 26, 1950, issue of the Advertising Club's newsletter *Copy* focused on biographical descriptions, with pictures, of "Who's Who" in the Library of Congress.


ADVERTISING CLUB OF BALTIMORE
COPY
Special Edition of COPY in Tribute To The
FIRST PEOPLE'S CELEBRATION
Library of Congress Sesquicentennial
The 150th Anniversary of the Library starts April 24, 1950
250 Miles of Civilization
District of Columbia
SESQUICENTENNIAL

A special edition of *Copy*, the newsletter of the Baltimore Advertising Club, recognizing the Library's anniversary; the program covers of two Library exhibitions, one on the Library's 150-year history and the other on the sesquicentennial of the transfer of the nation's capital to the District of Columbia.

Reenactment of Mr. Lincoln's Assassination

The third annual meeting of the National Society of Autograph Collectors was held at the Library on May 1 and 2, 1950, "in honor of the Library's birthday." Lectures, panel discussions and an exhibition were part of the occasion. But the highlight was a reenactment, in the Coolidge Auditorium, of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. According to the detailed and enthusiastic description by Lincoln expert Mearns in the Library's 1950 annual report, the performance "was more than exciting, more than moving; it was history re-created and enlightened with reality."

Publication of Jefferson's Papers

In a sesquicentennial-related event, on May 17, 1950, the Library hosted ceremonies marking the publication of the first volume of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* by Princeton University Press. The speakers included Harold Dodd, president of Princeton University; biographer and historian Douglas Southall Freeman; Gen. George C. Marshall, president of the American Red Cross; and President Truman. Truman thus became the first president to deliver an address at the Library of Congress.

Dinner at the Hotel Mayflower

About 150 people attended a climactic, celebratory dinner honoring the Library near the end of its sesquicentennial anniversary. This formal event was held at Washington's Hotel Mayflower on Dec. 12, 1950. The printed program lists attendees representing no less than 94 professional, learned and scientific societies and institutions — from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to Yale University. The master of ceremonies was Milton E. Lord, retiring president of the American Library Association. The first speaker, Robert B. Downs, director of the University of Illinois library, speaking "for the libraries of the United States," expressed appreciation for the Library's past contributions, "admiration and full endorsement of its present activities and assurance of our faith and whole-hearted support for the future." Next, Charles E. Odegaard, executive director of the American Council of Learned Societies, stated that the Library "enjoys on its sesquicentennial a devoted, learned and scientific constituency which will use whatever resources it can command to cooperate with the Library of Congress." Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla.), a member of the Joint Committee on the Library, summarized the Library's history. Noting its national role, he also stated that "it would be easier to change the name of Arkansas than to change the name of the Library of Congress!"

Librarian Evans presented a concise overview of the accomplishments of his predecessors and described "the duties and requirements" of the institution "if it is to grow up with the world." Looking ahead, he saw a "new role in adult education" for the Library, particularly through traveling exhibitions and the use of other media, especially radio but also television — a technology then in its infancy.

The master of ceremonies then announced a final "surprise" speaker: Librarian Emeritus Putnam, who, not surprisingly, received a standing ovation when he walked to the podium. In his brief and witty remarks, he observed that it was more agreeable to "listen to a eulogy than to be the object of an elegy," and that "I am contemporary with my own posterity." He concluded with a tribute to his "valiant and persistent" predecessor as Librarian, Ainsworth Rand Spofford, and then posed for photographs with Librarian Evans.

Dr. Evans (right) presents Librarian Emeritus Putnam with a recording of remarks from a ceremony marking the 59th anniversary of Putnam's association with the Library.

Media Attention

One of the most widely read articles about the Library in its sesquicentennial year, titled "The Darndest Place in Washington" and written by Henry and Katharine Pringle, was published in the August 19, 1950, issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*. Professional journals also took advantage of the opportunity to feature the Library and its collections. The periodical *Antiquarian Bookman* dedicated its issue for April 29, 1950, "to our National Library in honor of 150 years of service." Dan M. Lacy, who became deputy chief assistant librarian on Oct. 20, 1950, made an important contribution to Library history through two articles that were published in the *Library Quarterly*. They described "The Development of the Collections (July 1950, pp. 157-79) and "The Organization of the Collections (Oct. 1950, pp. 235-58).

Formal Tributes

Throughout the year, the Library encouraged statements of greeting from professional organizations, libraries and individuals. Many such statements were presented at the April 24 reception, the Dec. 12 dinner and at other events. The major library and scholarly associations passed resolutions and so did many of their specialized groups, such as the American Library Association's Division of Cataloging and Classification. The division's tribute to the pioneering work in technical processing included "the many catalogers and classifiers of LC whose names we may not know but whose daily work and loyal interest have made possible LC's outstanding accomplishments."

The *Information Bulletin* for May 1, 1950, reproduced excerpts of messages received from prominent librarians around the country. The last one came from Donald Coney of the University of California at Berkeley: "Take heart! The first 150 years are the hardest." ◆

Center for the Book Director John Cole is co-chair, with Chief of Staff Jo Ann Jenkins, of the Bicentennial Steering Committee. Josephus Nelson, Manuscript Division, assisted in the preparation of this article.

She Got Game

WNBA's Nikki McCray Keynotes Women's History Month

BY AUDREY FISCHER

Nikki McCray, team captain for the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) Washington Mystics, kicked off the Library's 1999 Women's History Month celebration on March 3 with a keynote address that entertained and inspired. The theme of this year's celebration is "Women Putting Our Stamp on America."

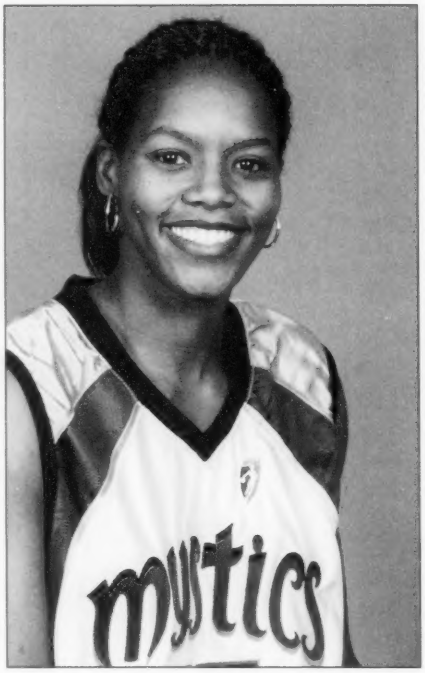
Flanked by the Rosedale Tiger Cheerleaders, Ms. McCray was greeted by a crowd of enthusiastic fans.

"This is an amazing honor that would not have been possible five years ago," said Ms. McCray, referring to the status of women in sports. "The WNBA also stands for 'women are now being acknowledged,'" she quipped.

In discussing her career in a nontraditional field for women, Ms. McCray acknowledged her debt to those who have paved the way. Women such as tennis great Billie Jean King, Olympic track star Wilma Rudolph and University of Tennessee Lady Volunteers Coach Pat Summit inspired her but did not provide a female figure after which to pattern her game. Instead, she turned to basketball legend Michael Jordan.

"Girls today are fortunate to be spending less energy proving they have a right to play and more energy focusing on their game," said Ms. McCray. "They see women playing basketball on television and see WNBA players in commercials and in their communities. They can buy women's basketball signature shoes, such as my shoe, or those of other marquis players in the league."

Displaying a keen sense of history, Ms. McCray observed, "My timing was fortunate. I was born in 1972, the same year Title IX passed." Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs receiving federal financial assistance. "Twenty-three years later, with the assistance of Title IX, I had the opportunity to play basketball and graduate from the University of Tennessee and gain the exposure to play in the Olympics."



Nikki McCray

After graduating from the University of Tennessee in 1995 with a degree in sports marketing and education, Ms. McCray played for the 1996 gold-medal-winning U.S. Olympic women's basketball team. In 1997 she was named the American Basketball League's (ABL) most valuable player, having led the ABL Columbus Quest to a league championship. She was a member of the gold-medal-winning U.S. National team at the 1998 International Basketball Federation Women's World Championship in Germany.

Ms. McCray signed with the WNBA in 1998, and was the first player selected for the Washington Mystics that same year. During their inaugural season, the Mystics led the league in attendance with an average of 16,000 fans per game, and two sell-out crowds of 20,000 — the largest number ever to attend a professional women's basketball game in the United States.

"I will never forget what we did here in our nation's capital last summer," said Ms. McCray. "The Washington Mystics put our stamp on women's sports history as the first professional women's basketball team to call Washington, D.C., our home."

Tipper Gore, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.), Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala and other notable women were all in attendance during the season opener on June 19, 1998.

Quoting some statistics provided by Secretary Shalala, Ms. McCray reported that regular physical activity can decrease stress and depression, improve body image and self-confidence and improve academic performance and graduation rates. Yet young girls are still twice as likely to be inactive as young boys. On a positive note, the number of females who frequently play basketball increased 73 percent between 1987 and 1997.

"You all better join my favorite season ticket holder, Donna Shalala, and get your tickets now," joked Ms. McCray, who promised an exciting 1999 season. Displaying her characteristic wit and enthusiasm, she said, "Some say we can't win a championship, but I'm about to show them. When a girl today is told 'You can't make that shot, you're a girl,' she will say in return, 'You bet I can, I've got my Nikki McCray shoes on.'"

On a more serious note, Ms. McCray expressed her desire to be the type of athlete who has a positive impact on young people. "If my playing professional basketball inspires a girl to want to play sports, then I know I am making a positive difference."

In closing, Ms. McCray quoted Psalm 40. "Doing God's will sometimes means waiting patiently." She added, "We as women have waited. Now is a new beginning of our glory." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Completing the Circle of Healing

The Struggle for the Vietnam Women's Memorial

BY AUDREY FISCHER

Using the metaphor of scaling a mountain summit, Diane Carlson Evans, Vietnam Women's Memorial Project founder and board of directors chair, described her battle to secure a monument for the 10,000 women who served in Vietnam.

Ms. Evans and her colleague, retired Army Col. A. Jane Carson, discussed women's patriotic service at a March 9 program sponsored by the Library's 1999 Women's History Month Committee.

Invoking this year's women's history month theme — "Women Putting Our Stamp on America" — Ms. Evans said, "Each summit we achieve is a stamp on America and a higher place for our daughters from which to advance. At every peak we must examine the progress made in knowledge and in practice, discover and assess the important truths about ... what equal rights for women really means. Certainly it means equal responsibility for decision-making in the interests of the human race and putting our stamp on the next century, lest we repeat the brutality of this one."

As a nurse supporting the 4th Infantry Division in the Central Highlands of Pleiku, Vietnam, in 1969, Ms. Evans experienced the brutality firsthand. According to Ms. Evans, there were more amputations during the Vietnam War than World War II and Korea combined. But these operations were performed by medical personnel who saved 350,000 lives that might otherwise have been lost.

While nurses were instrumental in the 98 percent survival rate of the wounded, they returned home to anti-war protesters who characterized their efforts as "oil for the war machine." Worse yet, they were told by their government that they did not deserve a medal just for doing their job, she said. Ninety percent of the women who served in Vietnam were in the health care field.

Diane Carlson Evans

Upon learning of Frederick Hart's statue portraying three infantrymen that was placed near the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in 1984, Ms. Evans felt the need "to complete the circle of healing" with a monument honoring women veterans. That same year, she founded the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project with a goal of building an appropriate monument in the nation's capital and educating the public on the important role women played during the conflict. Little did she know that she was stepping into another minefield.

"I was naive, and that was good," Ms. Evans said. "Had I known what I would face, I never would have begun."

According to Ms. Evans, the grassroots movement for a monument was met with a vicious counterattack from all walks of life, including Vietnam Veterans Memorial designer Maya Lin. Most damaging was a strongly worded letter of opposition from Secretary of the Navy James Webb to the Commission of Fine Arts — the gatekeeper to new memorials in Washington.

"There will never be an addition of another statue at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial," wrote Secretary Webb. "All these special-interest groups want statues, including the K-9 Corps."

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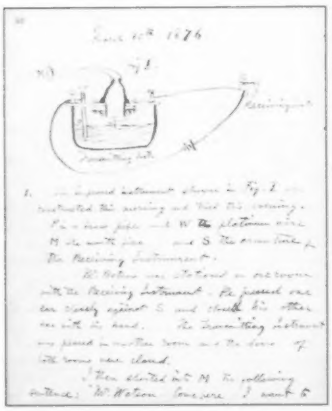
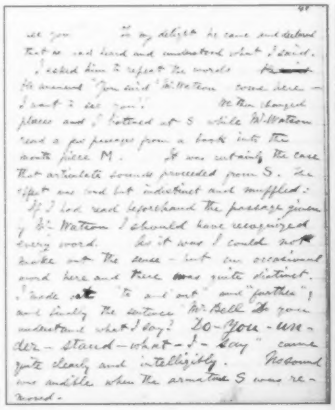
Photo © 1993 VWMP Inc.; Glenna Goodacre, Sculptor

The Vietnam Women's Memorial in Washington





Alexander Graham Bell's notebook entry of March 10, 1876, describes his successful experiment with the telephone; Bell sits at the New York end of the first long-distance line to Chicago and inaugurates long-distance telephone service in 1892.

'Mr. Watson, Come Here'

First Release of Bell Papers Goes On-Line

BY LEONARD C. BRUNO

With the February release of its on-line version of a portion of the Alexander Graham Bell Family Papers, the Library of Congress continued a tradition of electronic communication that began more than a century ago with the first successful telephone message: "Mr. Watson — come here — I want to see you."

These and other historic first transmissions and the communication revolutions they engendered are documented in the manuscript holdings of the Library of Congress. All Americans recognize the simple but profoundly significant first messages sent by Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) in 1876 and a generation earlier by telegraph inventor Samuel F.B. Morse (1791-1872) — "What hath God wrought?" Now, anyone with Internet access can examine a selection of the Bell papers on the Library's American Memory Web site at **www.loc.gov.**

With a generous grant from the AT&T Foundation (see LC *Information Bulletin*, March 1999), the Library has begun a project to digitize significant portions of its Bell and Morse holdings, starting with the larger of the two collections, the Bell Family Papers. The first release of Bell material comprises a selection of approximately 38,000 images, consisting of correspondence, scientific notebooks, journals, blueprints, articles and photographs documenting Bell's invention of the telephone and his involvement in the first telephone company. The materials also chronicle his family life, interest in the education of persons with hearing impairments, and aeronautical and other scientific research.

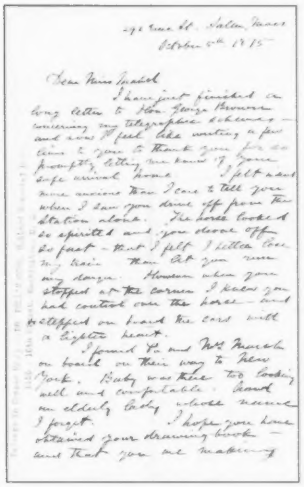
This on-line presentation of the Bell Family Papers can be searched by keyword, subject, name and collection series (such as family correspondence or general correspondence). Also offered are five "Special Presentations" consisting of selected collection highlights, a timeline of Bell's life and achievements, a family tree with contemporary photographs, and essays on Bell as inventor and on the relationship between the telephone and the telegraph.

Efforts were made to preserve the look of the original documents in the electronic versions, and the grayscale format used by the Library captures and displays the diversity of tones in manuscript papers as well as the varying nuances produced by handwriting in pencil or ink. Roughly half of this presentation consists of original typescript letters and documents, including correspondence. The transcripts for the correspondence are searchable. Upon completion of the Bell collection next year, similar work will begin on the digitization of the Morse Papers.

The major portion of the Alexander Graham Bell Family Papers was donated to the Library by Bell's heirs in 1975. The papers were previously on deposit at the National Geographic Society, where they were organized and maintained in a special location called the Bell Room.

The collection of Bell Family Papers is divided into several archival series, including Family Papers, General Correspondence, Subject File, Laboratory Notebooks, Article File and Speech File. The collection spans 1834-1970, with the bulk of the materials concentrated during the period 1855-1922.

Among this huge collection (nearly 150,000 items in the Manuscript Division) is a handwritten experimental notebook containing Bell's description of events as they occurred in his Boston laboratory on March 10, 1876. His entry for that day tells of his successful experiment with the telephone. Speaking through the instrument to his assistant Watson in the next room, Bell recorded the famous, "Mr. Watson — come here — I want to see you." These

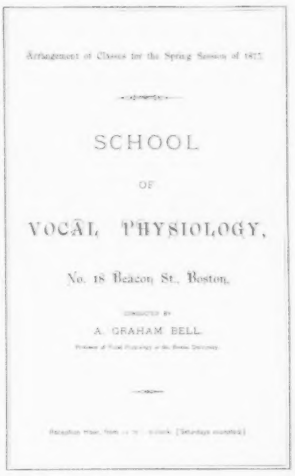


October 5th 1875

Dear Miss Mabel

I have just finished a long letter to Hon George Sherman concerning my telegraphic scheming — and now I feel like writing a few lines to you to thank you for the prompt[ly] letting me know of your safe arrival home. I felt sad since no one was there I care to tell you when I saw you drive off from the station alone. The horse looked so spirited and you chased off so fast — that I felt I better [see] my train. How did you [reach] my domain. Houston when you stopped at the corner I knew you had control over the horse — and so stepped on board the car with a lighter heart.

I found Pa and Mat Hubbard on board on their way to New York. Baby was there too looking well and comfortable. Aboard an elderly lady whose name I forget. I hope you have obtained your drawing books — and that you are mastering



Arrangement of Classes for the Spring Session of 1875.

SCHOOL

OF

VOCAL PHYSIOLOGY,

No. 18 Beacon St., Boston.

CONDUCTED BY

A. GRAHAM BELL,

Professor of Vocal Physiology at the Boston University.

THIS MODEL OF BELL'S FIRST TELEPHONE IS A DUPLICATE OF THE INSTRUMENT THROUGH WHICH SPEECH SOUNDS WERE FIRST TRANSMITTED ELECTRICALLY, 1876

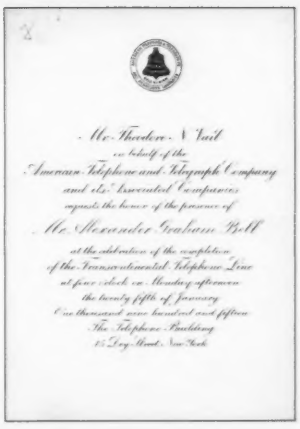
Letter from Bell to Mabel Hubbard Bell, 1875. A month before they became engaged to be married, Bell wrote Mabel Hubbard this letter, teasing her about her interest in "Woman's Rights"; brochure for Bell's School of Vocal Physiology, Boston, 1875; a model of Bell's first telephone; Bell with Helen Keller (seated) and Annie Sullivan, with whom he shared a longtime correspondence; invitation from Theodore Vail and AT&T to Bell to participate in AT&T's formal opening of the transcontinental telephone line on Jan. 25, 1915.

words would inaugurate the next great revolution in communications. Later that day, Bell wrote proudly to "Papa" of his accomplishments and announced "a great success." After describing his experiment with Watson, Bell goes on to predict, correctly, that "the day is coming when telegraph [phone] wires will be laid on to houses just like water and gas — and friends will converse with each other without leaving home."

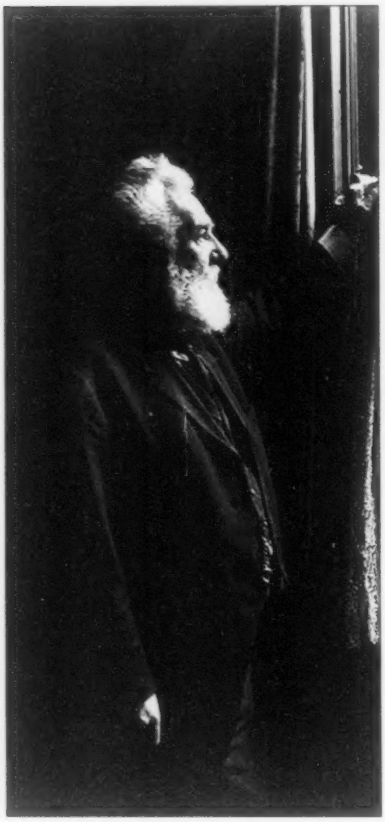
The Bell Papers in the Manuscript Division are diverse in their reflection of the varied interests, talents and even preoccupations of the great man himself. Besides the considerable collection of both family and general correspondence, other parts of his papers are arranged by subject. While the telephone naturally comprises a sizable portion of this category, there are also materials on such subjects as aviation, including the Aerial Experiment Association, which he and his wife, Mabel, formed, as well as on tetrahedral kites, hydrofoil boats, sheep breeding and of course, the deaf. This breadth of interest is also documented in the 135-volume "Home Notes" and 75 volumes of "Lab Notes" that he compiled. These handwritten journals by Bell and his assistants document more than 40 years of experimentation and research.

In many ways, Alexander Graham Bell could be considered an heir of Morse, having worked first with the telegraph, seeking to improve it and go beyond its marvels. Indeed, Bell spent a considerable amount of time trying to perfect the "harmonic telegraph," which he hoped would send multiple messages at different pitches over the same wire. It was this research that led him eventually to consider the unheard-of notion that human speech itself — rather than only dots and dashes of a code — could be transmitted electrically. Once Bell and his talented assistant, Thomas A. Watson, made the accidental discovery that only a continuous current (rather than Morse's pulses or interrupted current) could transmit varying sound waves, it was only a matter of time until he devised a functional telephone.

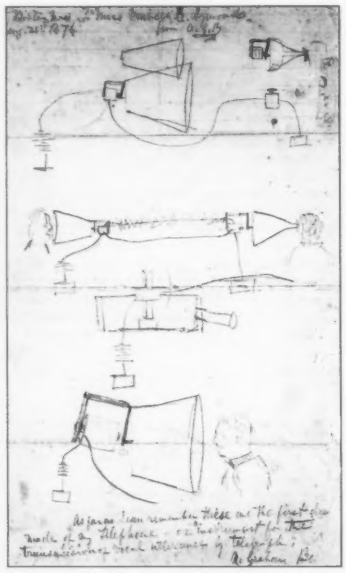
Bell came from a family that was personally and professionally involved with all aspects of sound, speech and hearing. Both his father

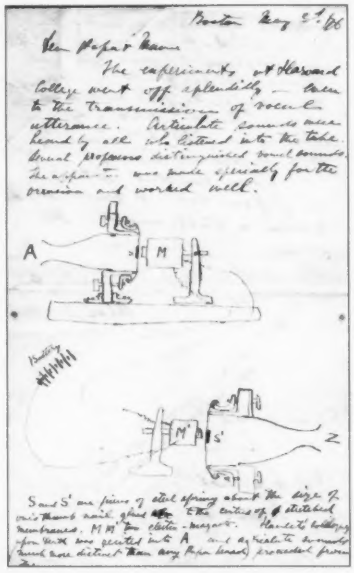


Mr. Theodore N. Vail
on behalf of the
American Telephone and Telegraph Company
and its Associated Companies
requests the honor of the presence of
Mr. Alexander Graham Bell
at the celebration of the completion
of the Transcontinental Telephone Line
at five o'clock on Monday afternoon
the twenty fifth of January
One thousand nine hundred and fifteen
The Telephone Building
15 Dey Street, New York



Bell, ca. 1910; Thomas Nast cartoon of Bell with Miss Liberty, possibly symbolizing the Supreme Court decision of 1888 in *Dolbear v. American Bell Telephone Co.*, which upheld Bell's telephone patents



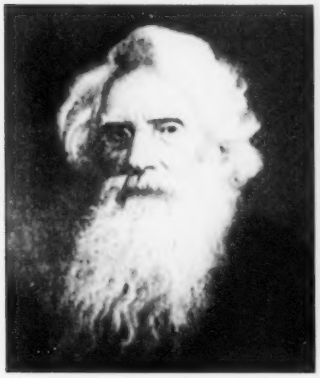


Page from Bell's 1876 notebook with design sketches for the telephone; letter from Bell to his son Alexander Melville Bell and wife Eliza

and grandfather were teachers of speech and elocution, and his wife as well as his mother were deaf. As an expert on speech and sound as professor of "vocal physiology" at Boston University, Bell came to realize that just as the air vibrates with the speaking voice, so too would a continuous current of electricity vibrate with the tones of the human voice. Bell's early phone system employed an electromagnet connecting two identical membranes, one of which would mimic the sound vibrations (voice) sent by the other when spoken into.

Like the Bell Papers, the Gilbert H. Grosvenor Collection of Photographs in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division centers on both the private and professional life of Bell and would serve both the historian and the biographer. Besides images of the Bell clan, friends such as Helen Keller and the families linked by marriage — the Hubbards, Grosvenors and Fairchilds — this large collection of photographs documents Bell's aeronautical research as well as his work on hydrofoils and sheep breeding. Altogether, the Bell papers and photographs comprise a major collection in the history of American science and technology.

The Library's collection of Samuel F.B. Morse Papers is also housed in the Manuscript Division and contains more than 10,000 items. Given to the Library of Congress by his son, Edward Lind Morse, and his granddaughter, Leila Livingston Morse, between 1916 and 1944, the Morse collection has had other items added through purchase and gift between 1922 and 1995. The Morse Papers span the years 1793-1944 and include personal and professional correspondence, diaries and notebooks, scrapbooks, maps, handwritten religious tracts and, of course, information on the Morse code, his universally accepted alphabet code of dots and dashes used to send and record telegraphic messages. By far the most riveting as well as historically significant item among this material is the original paper tape of the first telegraphic message, which contains not only the raised dots and dashes but Morse's own signed and dated note in which he explains the accomplishments of that historic day. Morse's early telegraph system produced a paper copy



Portrait of telegraph inventor Samuel F.B. Morse, ca. 1910; posed re-enactment of the sending of the first telegram with Annie Ellsworth, Morse (center) and two friends, taken between 1840 and 1850; Morse's granddaughter Leila Livingston Morse prepares the original telegraph for a ceremony commemorating its centennial in 1944.

whose raised dots and dashes were later read by an operator.

No less interesting however is the correspondence contained in the Morse Papers. Seven days after his great success, Morse wrote to his brother, Sidney, in a circumspect and almost humble tone concerning what he thought were the responsibilities that went along with success. Twice in this letter he quotes the famed message, sent on May 24, 1844, "What hath God wrought?" and uses it to invoke his own deep religious feelings. Later, he still is feeling the flush of success when he tells Sidney of a congressional opponent who later confessed, "It is an astonishing invention."

Morse also writes with remarkable foresight in October of the same year, when he cautions his assistant, Alfred Vail, about the potential misuse of this new medium. Morse warns Vail to be scrupulous in reporting election results, saying "As there is great interest taken, by the citizens generally of both political parties, in the *results* of the various elections occurring at this season, you will be *especially* careful not to give a *partisan* character to any information you may transmit." He warns Vail above all never to transmit any rumors. This shows that Morse early on had already gained considerable insight about the political aspects and potential pitfalls of rapid communication.

Born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1791, the son of a minister, Morse graduated from Yale in 1810 and went to England to study art and perfect his talent for painting. Upon returning home, he found he was unable to earn a living as an artist. Nonetheless, he remained in the art worlds of New York and Europe for well over a decade, and it was not until 1832 that he found what was to be the focal point of his life. Electrical experimentation was all the rage at this time, and Morse was not exempt. With all the passion he had previously devoted to painting, he pursued the idea of communicating over distance by means of electricity. With technical assistance given by Joseph Henry, the first secretary of the newly formed Smithsonian Institution, Morse eventually constructed a telegraph that could send messages over wires through a system of pulses or interruptions of current. His "Morse code," however, was a true inspiration, and the system of dots and dashes he devised made his system both simple and efficient.

With the financial backing of a reluctant Congress, Morse sent his first telegraph message over lines connecting Washington and Baltimore. His now-famous message was suggested by Annie Ellsworth, the young daughter of a good friend, who had selected the quotation from the Bible (Numbers 23:23). Electricity had conquered distance for the first time, and the nation was literally abuzz. Even Morse was shocked at the degree and extent of enthusiasm he encountered. With this

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Aerial Experiment Association photograph of the Silver Dart, 1909. This aircraft performed best of the four planes built by the Bell-led Aerial Experiment Association (AEA); Bell later in life

Global Humanitarianism

UNHCR Sadako Ogata Speaks in Mansfield Lecture

By YVONNE FRENCH

The United States and Japan should form a humanitarian partnership of global leadership to protect the 23 million refugees in the world, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata proposed at the Library.

Her comment came towards the close of the Mansfield Pacific American Lecture, held March 10.

Ms. Ogata was welcomed by Dr. Billington, who said, "I am very pleased that the lecture is now being given at the Library of Congress." She was also welcomed by Charles D. Ferris, chairman of the board of the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation, which cosponsored the lecture with the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs. Former Sen. Mansfield (D-Mont.), was Senate majority leader for 16 years and served as ambassador to Japan from 1977 to 1988. His 96th birthday was March 16.

U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata

Ms. Ogata was introduced by Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Thomas R. Pickering, himself a career ambassador, who noted she is the first woman to hold the office of high commissioner for refugees.

Ms. Ogata asked the 200 people in the audience, which included Minister Kobayashi of the Embassy of Japan, "Why not together set a common humanitarian agenda based on a joint commitment to global solidarity toward refugees and other deprived people?

"The United States and Japan can and should be essential to the world's wealth and stability. Let me go even further: They should be the driving force behind the achievement of global peace and prosperity."

However, she fears that the two nations are increasingly turning inward.

"I am very worried that the public commitment of the United States to provide international leadership is receding. Look at its elected representatives, its administration, its media, its civil society associations: with many notable exceptions, their focus is often based on an internal political agenda, and often an electoral one."

She continued: "In this context, the unpaid American-assessed contributions to the United Nations are a very serious problem. ... They are perceived as reflecting a diminished interest in the international organization."

Meanwhile, Japan is at a "delicate juncture" in history. After rebuilding its economy to world power status in the 54 years since World War II, it has foundered in its current economic crisis and "insufficiently responded to its recent problems. The crisis has hit and seriously undermined Japan's very source of strength — the economy. Its reaction can be described almost as a paralysis," Ms. Ogata said.

"The Japanese must not forget that not only their economy, but also their political and security interests have a global base. It must now continue to endorse an internationalist approach."

Ms. Ogata said that the Japanese felt bypassed by President Clinton's nine-day visit to China last year, and the feeling was reinforced by subsequent criticism by the United States and China of Japanese financial policies. "Indeed, Japan today is increasingly being seen as contributing to the risk of a major world recession."

Both nations, she concluded, must choose to be internationalist. "We always speak of U.S.-Japan relations, but we should think of U.S.-Japan commitments. This commitment to inclusiveness has two facets: it must be turned externally, toward less developed countries, and internally, toward the most vulnerable elements of societies, especially minorities, migrants, refugees and the deprived. It must be directed toward working for the realization of an inclusive international community, prosperous and secure, based on democratic values."

She said she knew it was unusual to include herself in the title of the lecture — "Japan, the United States and Myself: Global Challenges and Responsibilities" — but she wanted to discuss Japan's evolution from a personal vantage point because she is not an expert.

Ms. Ogata has been High Commissioner for Refugees for eight years. She is the great-granddaughter of Japanese Prime Minister Inukai, who was assassinated in 1932. As a child, she lived with her diplomatic family in the United States and China. She lived in the United States again during the 1950s and early 1960s, when she studied the causes of World War II. She earned an M.A. in international relations from Georgetown University and a Ph.D. in political science from the University of California at Berkeley before concentrating on the study of Japanese political and diplomatic history at the University of Tokyo. Her dissertation is on the making of Japanese foreign policy in Manchuria in the early 1930s.

Her lecture focused on Japan's national identity and international pressures. She recalled early postwar Japan as a place of tremendous determination. "The country was eager to regain an honorable place in the world. It was also deeply antimilitary and antiwar."

U.S.-Japan relations were close during the Cold War as the Japanese economy grew three times faster than the United States' and Japanese management became an admired, studied and imitated model.

By the late 1980s, Japan had become the largest creditor nation to the United States, marking a turn in U.S.-Japanese relations. "When Japan started purchasing U.S. government bonds, substantial portions of real estate in Hawaii, and even American landmarks such as Rockefeller Center in New York, it began to be perceived as a threat to the United States ... and the United States began criticizing Japan for not sharing enough of the world economic and financial burden.

"This provoked a backlash in Japan. A nationalistic, arrogant mood resurfaced." Ms. Ogata said the flash point was the Gulf crisis. "Although 70 percent of Japan's oil imports were from the region, the country was not ready to send forces to Operation Desert Storm. In the end, taxes were raised, and Tokyo contributed 13 billion U.S. dollars (more than its annual development aid budget) to the effort. But, much as there had been pressure on Japan to contribute, there was — at least from the Japanese point of view — very little international appreciation for a major effort."

During the question-and-answer period that followed the lecture, Ms. Ogata responded to a reporter for *Asahi Shimbun*, the large Japanese daily newspaper, who asked whether Japan's military should become more involved in peacekeeping. "I am not a pacifist per se," she said. The only way to repatriate refugees in a displacement as serious as that in Kosovo is diplomacy backed up by force, she said.

During the height of the Gulf crisis, Ms. Ogata was elected to her current post. Her first field mission, in April 1991, was a helicopter reconnaissance of the mountains between Turkey, Iran and northern Iraq, where more than 1 million Kurds had taken refuge in the fastest mass exodus in contemporary history. She also mentioned the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, which displaced millions of civilians, and a new explosion of genocidal violence in the Great Lakes region of central Africa, which caused the flight of millions of people from Burundi and Rwanda. And following 10 years of fighting since the Soviets pulled out of Afghanistan, more than 2.5 million people have been displaced to camps in Iran and Pakistan, she said. "More recently, conflicts in Kosovo and Sierra Leone dashed the hopes that the post-Cold War turmoil would just be a transient adjustment period.

"I feel sad and frustrated that so little attention is paid, for example, to Sierra Leone," said Ms. Ogata, who recently visited the country and three others in South Africa. "It is a good example of how a crisis mounted. Nobody stopped the arms flow or the mercenaries. Somebody has to be more attentive to that situation.

"There are enormous suffering and casualties and catastrophes, and I would like that to be taken note of," said Ms. Ogata. "I feel I have to appeal for more political attention." She asked members of the media to write more about the refugees. "These people are human and they're suffering."

Past Mansfield American-Pacific lectures have included some of the most distinguished leaders in their fields: Stephen Jay Gould, Harvard professor and acclaimed scientist; Hiroshi Inose, one of Japan's leading scientists; Cokie Roberts of ABC News (formerly of National Public Radio); Ayako Sono, award-winning novelist and social critic; Robert Bellah, renowned philosopher; and Hayao Kawai, distinguished Jungian psychoanalyst. For each lecture, the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs selects an American and a Japanese speaker. They address the same subject — this year, "National Identity and International Pressures" — in each other's capital. Their two speeches are published in a single volume. The American lecturer for Tokyo had not been confirmed at press time.

The Mansfield Center directs the public policy and international outreach functions of the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation. Founded in 1983, the foundation is dedicated to building on Sen. Mansfield's lifelong efforts to bring about improved relations and greater understanding between the United States and Asia. ◆

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

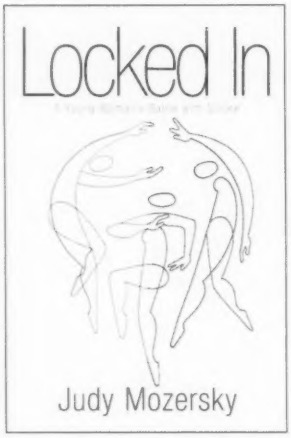
Locked In — But Free

NLS Releases Audio Book by Stroke Survivor

The autobiographical story of Judy Mozersky, a college student who cannot move or speak, has been recorded on audio tape by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress (NLS).

On Jan. 26, NLS released *Locked In: A Young Woman's Battle with Stroke* and honored Ms. Mozersky and her parents, Kenneth A. and Anne Mozersky at a special presentation in Ottawa, Canada.

Ms. Mozersky, an NLS patron and dual citizen of the United States and Canada, was greeted by Ruth J. Foss, head of the Collection Development Section, which selected the book, and Laura Giannarelli, narrator from the NLS Recording Studio, who recorded the book, and listened to her words on her NLS cassette playback machine.



"It was such an inspiring book to narrate and was much more upbeat than I originally had imagined," said Ms. Giannarelli. "My mother suffered a stroke when I was young, and I thought this was going to be very difficult to record. I thought I was going to cry. But I didn't, because Ms. Mozersky wrote in such an uplifting way. She has such determination, and her book focuses on coping and recovery. Her book is not a plea for sympathy. I felt I knew Ms. Mozersky after I had finished my narration."

In 1990, Ms. Mozersky, a 19-year-old Cornell junior, was "locked in" by an incapacitating brain-stem stroke that made her unable to move or speak but left the thinking part of her brain intact. In need of a way to communicate, she and her parents explored a variety of systems. Eventually they devised a spelling system in which Ms. Mozersky responds to portions of the alphabet using eye blinks.

Six years later, with the help of family and friends, Ms. Mozersky published her book in which she and others detail her progress from hospital care to the more stimulating environment of her Ottawa apartment.

Judy Mozersky was in her Cornell dorm washing her long hair before an exam when she had the debilitating stroke. In less than a year, she was using her hair in a ponytail to tie her head to the back of her wheelchair.

"I think one of the saddest human positions is with the head lowered," she wrote, reflecting on a time she spent in a hospital ward with other stroke victims. "So many inhabitants of the floor had their heads lowered. They were waiting to be fed or waiting to go to bed or something. They looked dejected and pitiful and pathetic. I couldn't hold up my head either, but people were always pushing it back for me. I would later work on holding up my head with a physiotherapist. Meanwhile the occupantional therapists invented a method to hold my head back. They tied my ponytail to the back of my wheelchair" wrote Ms. Mozersky.

Dictating the book and working with editors to prepare it for publication took more than a year. Though often exhausted from the effort, Ms. Mozersky was determined to explain that neither discomfort nor the uncertainty of the future could deter her from describing how she felt and what she thought.

In the intervening years, Ms. Mozersky has been rewarded by the fact that her book clearly meant a great deal to many of its readers, especially those who share difficult situations. She continues to hear from Americans and Canadians who want to let her know that such courage has inspired them to confront their own disabilities with similar courage. "That," says Ms. Mozersky, "is why I am beginning to think it is time for a sequel."

Fred Plum, chairman of the Department of Neurology and Neuroscience at Cornell University Medical College, says in the book's foreword: "Despite her devastating paralysis, Judy has lost neither her mental functioning nor her upbeat, young person's vibrant curiosity and focus on the future."

Ms. Mozersky closes her book saying, "My case is rare and unique, and no neurologist in the world can tell me what my future will be. It is very frustrating not to know what to expect from life. I want to know if I'll ever walk, if I'll ever talk. Unfortunately, I was meant not to know. Yet I remain undaunted."

One of the first things her family did was devise a way to communicate with Ms. Mozersky, who could move only her eyes and one shoulder muscle.

"The alphabet was divided into four sections or quadrants. My spelling partner would name the four quadrants — one, two, three, and four. I would look up for 'yes' when my partner came to the quadrant that I wanted.

"The first quadrant contained the letters 'A' through 'F.' The second quadrant contained the letters 'G' through 'M.' The third quadrant con-

continued on page 85

'Intellectual Freedom'

FLRT Spring Program Features Symons

BY ANDREA MORRIS GRUHL

"Intellectual Freedom" was American Library Association President Ann Symons's theme at the Federal Librarians Round Table (FLRT) Spring Program on March 15.

About 100 people gathered in the Mumford Room to hear the ALA president in her first speech before the Washington-area library community during her presidential year.

Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services, welcomed attendees and introduced three attendees from the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the main library advisory group to President Clinton.

This writer introduced Ms. Symons, noting the speaker's extensive professional association leadership history both in Alaska and nationwide.

Ms. Symons greeted the group and congratulated the sponsors for their cooperation in planning the day's event: FLRT, the District of Columbia Library Association, the Armed Forces Libraries Round Table, the Library of Congress Professional Association and the Federal Library and Information Center Committee.

"How does someone from a one-person library in a state far far away with 208 ALA members grow up to become ALA's president?" she began.

"I could say hard work, but we all work hard. Being from Alaska helps because nobody ever forgets where you are from. But I am going to step back to when I was a child — a 'library child.' My parents took me to the library often and I was probably one of the original latchkey children, beginning about 10. My mother worked and I went every afternoon to the public library one block from our house to support my reading habit. Today, even though I work in a school library, I am still an avid public library user."

Symons received her master of library science degree from the University of Oregon in 1970 and worked two years as a serials cataloger at Oregon State University, then "went to Alaska in 1972, where I have been ever since. Thus I have had two jobs in my entire 29-year career as a librarian, and 27 years of that has been working with kids in schools."

Each ALA President is to choose a theme from among ALA's key action areas. This former chair of ALA's Intellectual Freedom Committee chose intellectual freedom as her focus. The theme for the ALA Annual Conference this year is "Celebrating the Freedom to Read, Learn, Connect at the Library."

"The greatness of our libraries and our profession has always been our commitment to intellectual freedom," she continued. "The library is the only public institution that guarantees all people free and open access to information, regardless of their age or ability to pay, their social or political background. ...

"Federal librarians, unlike public librarians, are often unsung heroes," said Ms. Symons. "Your complex role is often misunderstood. On behalf of ALA I thank you. ...

"No value is more highly regarded by librarians than the freedom to access information, and that freedom has special significance when it comes to accessing government information."

Ms. Symons turned to other issues, saying that when she speaks, "My focus is almost always on children's access to the Internet. Censorship and the basic book challenge is by no means dead. The major focus, however, has turned to the Internet and to protecting children."

"Let me say right up front that librarians and the American Library Association care deeply about children; we also care deeply about the First Amendment. ALA

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Chip Woodward

Claudette Tennant, assistant director of the ALA's Washington office

Chip Woodward

Associate Dean of New York University's Bobst Library Nancy Kranich, Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb and ALA President Ann Symons; ALA members Joan Challinor, Ms. Symons, Martha Gould and C.E. "Abe" Abramson

Chip Woodward

Suffrage Scrapbooks

Women's Voting Movement Subject of Treasure-Talk

By YVONNE FRENCH

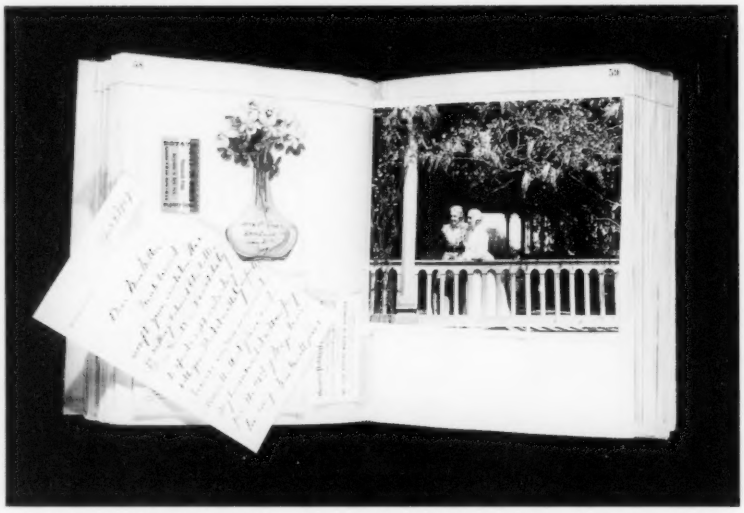
In an informal "Treasure-Talk" March 17 in the Jefferson Building's "American Treasures" exhibition hall, Rosemary Fry Plakas, the American history specialist in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, discussed the Library's collection of "suffrage scrapbooks."

The ones she mentioned were kept by Elizabeth Smith Miller and her daughter, Anne Fitzhugh Miller. These scrapbooks document the activities of the Political Equality Club of Geneva, N.Y., which the Millers founded in 1897, as well as efforts at the state, national and international levels to win the vote for women.

Ms. Plakas's talk, one of a series of Treasure-Talks on important items on display in the "American Treasures" exhibition, coincidentally fell on the anniversary of the Arizona legislature's passage of an equal suffrage bill in 1903. One scrapbook has a copy of the telegram Elizabeth Miller and Julia Ward Howe's daughter, Florence Hall, sent to Arizona Gov. Brodie, urging him to sign the bill. Ms. Plakas's talk also was given during the Library's celebration of Women's History Month.

Elizabeth Smith Miller (1822-1911) was the daughter of the abolitionist and New York Congressman Gerrit Smith. Through her experiences at home, which was a station on the underground railroad, and her education in Quaker schools in Philadelphia, Miller learned to work for improving the human condition.

She married banker Charles Dudley Miller in 1843 and as a young mother in 1851 she created the bloomer costume to safely navigate stairs while holding a baby in one arm and a lighted lamp in the other. This reform dress, featuring a short skirt over Turkish trousers, was soon adopted by Miller's cousin Elizabeth Cady Stanton and was popularized by Amelia Bloomer, editor of *The Lily*. To encourage women to use their talents to raise money, Miller made and sold marmalade and published a cookbook, using the proceeds to make educational loans to women.



A photograph of the Millers, standing beneath the wisteria on their Lochland veranda, and mementos of one of their popular piazza parties fill these pages of their 1909 scrapbook. National American Woman Suffrage Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division

Anne Fitzhugh Miller was born in 1856 and educated at home. As a teenager she founded a summer camp to bring men, women and young people together to discuss philosophy, religion and literature. She was active in many charities, organized the local choral society, served as a founding trustee of William Smith College and, as president of the Geneva Political Equality Club (GPEC), actively recruited men as well as women.

Together, the Millers compiled seven scrapbooks dating from 1897 to 1911. Within one is tucked a gold satin "Votes for Women" sash worn at a parade in New York City. The thick scrapbooks also contain programs from suffrage events, manuscript letters from Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe and National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) President Anna Shaw, photographs, ribbons, buttons and numerous newspaper clippings.

From the first scrapbook, Ms. Plakas showed a program from the New York State Woman Suffrage Convention held in Geneva, N.Y., on Nov. 3-5, 1897. Susan B. Anthony and Alice Stone Blackwell spoke at this convention, hosted by the Millers. An editorial about the convention urged suffrage leaders to focus their efforts on winning over "indifferent" and "objecting" women to their camp rather than worrying about "obstinate" men.

The Millers closely followed the activities of antisuffragists and attended their meetings. At one, the "antis" read a Nov. 10, 1908, letter from President Theodore Roosevelt in which he echoed the editorial's exhortation. Anne Fitzhugh Miller subsequently asked Roosevelt for a stronger statement supporting suffrage. In her draft letter to Roosevelt, currently in the "American Treasures" exhibition, she chides, "What I ask would require about half a minute of your time, & would be a real service to half your people – to *all* of them, I believe."

The Millers hosted visits of the British suffragist leaders Emmeline and Sylvia Pankhurst and adopted their colors: green, white and violet, the initial letters of which are the same as for "Give Women Votes." The color scheme is echoed throughout the

scrapbooks and even made its way into the gardening and sartorial choices of the Millers. After a winter filled with speakers, study groups and youth groups, the concluding event in the GPEC year always was an elegant fund-raising piazza party at the Millers in May, when the wisteria bloomed in clusters of green, white and violet over their wide verandas. And Anne Miller always wore a violet gown with a white sash at the suffrage parades. In March 1912 she also planned to carry a green parrot that she had coached to "screech" suffrage slogans. However, she died unexpectedly in a Boston hotel a few weeks before the parade at only 56.

Although suffrage was a primary passion of the Millers, the scrapbooks show how "these kindred spirits expanded their horizons, always striving to make a difference in the world from a human standpoint, not solely based on gender," concluded Ms. Plakas.

These scrapbooks document milestones of the suffrage movement but also give a glimpse into the lives of two women who helped to move it along its way. They are part of the NAWSA Collection in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, which was given to the Library in 1938 by NAWSA's last president, Carrie Chapman Catt.

Newspaper clippings, photographs, and a banner of green, white, and violet preserve the spirit of the 1911 New York City parade that honored Elizabeth Smith Miller as a pioneer suffragist.

Similar highlight tours, or "Treasure-Talks," of noteworthy objects on display in the exhibition are conducted by curators from the Library's custodial divisions. The Treasure-Talks are held at noon most Wednesdays in the Treasures Gallery. For information on the talks, visit the Library's Web site at www.loc.gov/treasures/amtrtalk.html. ◆

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

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tained the letters 'N' through 'S.' The fourth quadrant contained the letters 'T' through 'Z.' My partner wouldthen name each letter in the chosenquadrant. I would raise my eyes when my partner named the letter that I wanted. In this way, I spelled words and sentences."

Ms. Mozersky is the granddaughter of Sol M. Linowitz, recipient of the Presidential Medal of Honor. Mr. Linowitz was former U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States, a co-negotiator on the Panama Canal Treaties and President Carter's special Middle East negotiator.

Said Mr. Linowitz, "Judy has told her story by blinking out the letters word by word, sentence by sentence, paragraph by paragraph, and chapter by chapter." Her entries in the autobiography are mingled with those of her extended family, doctors, nurses, physical therapists, tutors and many friends.

Lisa T: I had known Judy for almost 21 years. We had been best friends for most of those years… One thing I knew about Judy was that she never sat still. She was always traveling: to Europe, to the states, or to Israel with me. And she liked to experience different things, from ballet dancing to partying at school to getting involved with theater.

"Nobody would ever know this to look at me now, but I used to dance. I was never a serious dancer who devoted her whole life to ballet, but I loved dancing," she wrote, after going to the theater for a ballet but finding a rehearsal instead. "At the dance rehearsal that afternoon, each time the ballet instructor on stage would describe the dancers' movements my feet got very excited because they remembered the familiar steps," wrote Ms. Mozersky.

Ms. Mozersky never became clinically depressed, though the thought of institutionalization, and time spent on the strict rehabilitation ward, made her want to die, she wrote. Instead of succumbing, she fought to eschew every barrier to her freedom. One by one, the heart monitor, respirator, tracheostomy and stomach tubes came out. She learned to eat and drink without ingesting food or liquid into her lungs. Every one of these painstakingly won steps brought her closer to independence. Two years after her stroke, she moved to her own apartment.

"I was so glad to be free," wrote Ms. Mozersky.

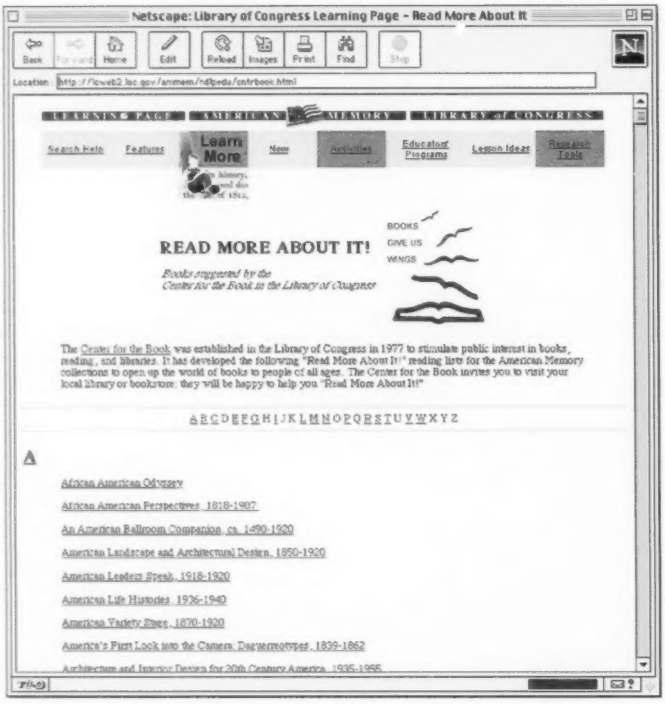
Ms. Mozersky continues her Cornell studies toward a degree in psychology. She is particularly interested in reading biographies.

Locked In: A Young Woman's Battle with Stroke is available in print from two sources: National Stroke Association, telephone (800) STROKES, or through the Golden Dog Press, Box 393, 409 Oxford Street E., Kemptville, Ontario K0G 1J0; telephone (613) 258-3882. It is available to patrons of NLS as book number RC 47035. For more information about NLS: telephone (202) 707-5100; fax (202) 707-0712; TDD (202) 707-0744; e-mail nls@loc.gov; or view the Web site at www.loc.gov/nls. ◆

News from the Center for the Book

'Read More About It' Moves to the Web

The Center for the Book's popular "Read More About It" lists of suggested books, popular with television viewers for more than a decade (see LC *Information Bulletin*, December 1998), can now be found on the Library's Web site (**www.loc.gov**) on the American Memory "Learning Page."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READ MORE ABOUT IT!
BOOKS GIVE US WINGS
Books suggested by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress
The Center for the Book was established in the Library of Congress in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading, and libraries. It has developed the following "Read More About It" reading lists for the American Memory collections to open up the world of books to people of all ages. The Center for the Book invites you to visit your local library or bookstore; they will be happy to help you "Read More About It!"
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
African American Odyssey
African American Perspectives, 1818-1907
An American Ballroom Companion, ca. 1490-1920
American Landscape and Architectural Design, 1850-1920
American Leaders Speak, 1918-1920
American Life Histories, 1936-1940
American Variety Stage, 1870-1920
America's First Look into the Camera: Daguerreotypes, 1839-1862
Architecture and Interior Design for 20th Century America, 1935-1955

"Suggested books about baseball, for example, accompany the digitized collection of 2,100 early baseball cards from the years 1887-1914," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "Our message on the Web is the same as on television: If your curiosity about a subject has been whetted, go to your local library or bookstore to find books about that subject. Use books to open up new worlds. There are books on every topic. With books you can proceed at your own pace to inform yourself quickly or spend a lifetime becoming an expert."

The "Read More About It" lists are selective. Each normally includes 8 to 10 items, divided between books "of general interest" and those "especially for younger readers." The lists are compiled by Mr. Cole, with assistance from Center for the Book program specialist Anne Boni and Library specialists as needed. Books for younger readers are suggested by Center for the Book volunteer Vera K. Stover, a school library media specialist from South Carolina.

Lists are available for each American Memory Collection. A complete collection list can be found at **memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/cntrbook.html**. A link to the "Read More About It" lists is also available on the Center for the Book's home page (**www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**).

In addition to the "Read More About It" book lists, the Center for the Book's home page on the Library of Congress Web site includes a variety of entries that augment the Center's mission as a clearinghouse and directory for organizations, projects and events that stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. "In addition, there are hyperlinks to the home pages of most of the 200 organizations listed on our site and to all of the affiliated state centers that have home pages, a number that has climbed to 26," said Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams, who is responsible for managing the center's site. "We average approximately 800 visitors a day," she said.

"We have learned that our American Memory collections draw users back to books," said Dr. Billington. "These primary sources encourage students and lifelong learners to explore in depth the images relating to the topics on our Web site."

■ **CFB on BookTV:** Two Center for the Book programs will be featured on C-SPAN2's BookTV on the weekend of May 1-2. On May 1, the "Young People's Poetry Week" program held in the Coolidge Auditorium on Apri! 7 will be telecast at 3 p.m. The next day, at 6 p.m., BookTV will feature the center's March 22 "Books & Beyond" talk: Jerome Loving discussing his new biography, *Walt Whitman: The Song of Himself.* ◆

Book tv
C-SPAN2

Vietnam
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Just when the cause seemed hopeless, media attention began to turn the tide. The turning point came when several million "60 Minutes" viewers learned about the struggle to build a monument to honor them.

Quoting Thomas Jefferson, Ms. Evans said, "When things get so far wrong, we can always rely on the people, when well informed, to set things right."

"It took almost 10 years to 'well inform' the people," said Ms. Evans.

Eventually Ms. Evans and her supporters, who included Adm. William Crowe, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, succeeded in persuading Congress to pass legislation authorizing the Vietnam Women's Memorial.

But the struggle was not over. A heated debate ensued over the monument's design. There were those who were vehemently opposed to a statue portraying the likeness of women and instead recommended a flower garden with benches.

"We refused to lose sight of the vision and would fight to portray women as women," said Ms. Evans. "We are not a special-interest group. "There are only two genders, and we are the other half."

A national design competition resulted in the selection of sculptor Glenna Goodacre's statue of three women with a wounded soldier, surrounded by eight trees to commemorate each of the women who died in Vietnam. Prior to its 1993 placement and dedication in Washington, the monument made a historic whistle-stop tour of the country — courtesy of supporter Fred Smith, president of Federal Express, who supplied the specially designed truck, gasoline and a driver.

"Many admitted they had never told anyone that they were Vietnam veterans," said Col. Carson, Vietnam Women's Memorial Project vice chair. "Some said they did not realize ... how very much they needed our memorial."

Col. Carson, who entered the Army as a second lieutenant during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962 and remained in the Army Nurse Corps for 27 years, did not realize herself how much she needed to work through the pain of her Vietnam experience until a call from Ms. Evans in 1984 started her on "a personal journey of reconciliation, forgiveness and healing."

"Like so many other women veterans, I had so much pain bottled up inside that I was afraid that my heart would break if I ever allowed all my emotions and feelings to surface," said Col. Carson. "As Alice Walker says in her book *The Temple of My Familiar,* 'sometimes breaking the heart opens it.'"

Col. Carson served in Vietnam from 1969 to 1970 at the 312th Evacuation Hospital and the 91st Evacuation Hospital in Chu Lai. She was head nurse in Chu Lai when lst Lt. Sharon Lane died when the hospital was mortared.

"It was always hard to lose the life of any of our soldiers. Not to be able to save a friend and colleague wounded in the middle of the hospital compound was devastating," recalled Col. Carson, who met Sharon Lane's mother for the first time at the dedication of the memorial.

"To be able to hug her was like hugging Sharon and saying, 'Welcome home,'" said Col. Carson. "Just as 'the wall' memorializes the men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country, and the status of the three servicemen welcomes home our brother veterans who made it back to the world, now the Vietnam Women's Memorial welcomes home our sister veterans and completes the circle of healing." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

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is known as a vigorous defender of First Amendment rights. I believe in the rights of kids ... to have free and open access to information in the library. Nowhere in the first amendment does it say that children and young adults are excluded from the rights guaranteed to all under the Constitution.

"ALA has become a leader in promoting quality on-line resources, particularly for children. ... Almost 50 percent of the traffic on ALA's Web site comes from parents looking for the great sites, for the Parents' Guide to Cyberspace."

"We want children and teenagers to have a safe and rewarding experience on-line, and education of parents and kids about the Internet is one of the responsibilities we take very seriously. Teaching children safety rules is a job for all of us.

"The American Library Association believes all children and adults should have access to this important educational tool — not just those who can afford computers and on-line connections. For many children and adults, school and public libraries may be the only place they have access to computers and the Internet."

Declaring that, "I don't have any easy answers, but I've never shied away from tackling tough questions," Symons concluded, "There are many hot library issues these days — copyright, ensuring equity of access to information, diversity, literacy — but none is more important than assuring that in the 21st century we will have access to the information we need in whatever format we get it." ◆

Ms. Gruhl is president of the Federal Librarians Round Table.

Bell
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great success, telegraph poles would soon follow the lines of the railroad, and together they would open the West. By 1850, every state east of the Mississippi but one (Florida) was connected by telegraph, and in 1861 a telegraph line spanned the continent. In 1866, the transatlantic cable was laid successfully and the world was truly linked for the first time.

These collections detailing the work of two of the nation's greatest inventors provide a fascinating and instructive view of their technical achievements and personal lives. Using a recently developed communications medium, the Internet, the Library is able to make available, in electronic form, much original material documenting the historic communications breakthroughs of these two great Americans. ◆

Mr. Bruno is the manuscript historian for science in the Manuscript Division.

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